

Appeal No: 2009-1164

Application No.: 09/677,493

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Application Title: "Integrated Database Data Editing System"

Applicant/Appellant: **George Guang Yang** (Previous used name: **Guang Yang**)

Examiner: **Baoquoc N. To**, Art Unit 2162

February 7, 2010

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

**REQUEST FOR REOPEN PROSECUTION BEFORE EXAMINER
ON THE DECISION OF THE BOARD
OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

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This is in response to the decision of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences on January 15, 2010 under 37 CFR § 41.77(b)(1).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This "Request for Reopen Prosecution before the Examiner" is to response to the decision of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (Board) on January 15, 2010 which denied my "request for rehearing". Actually, I did not request for rehearing to your office. I sent the request for reopen prosecution to your office on September 27, 2009, but your office mistreated it as "Request for Rehearing" dated on August 31, 2009. I request your office to correct the mistake and to reopen the prosecution before the examiner.

The decision of the Board on September 14, 2009 does not sustain the Examiner's rejection of my claims 2 and 4-7, but sustains the Examiner's rejection of claims 1 and 3. I believe that both the Board and Examiner have erred and abused their discretion in rejection of claims 1 and 3. My claims 1-7 are all new, useful, significant and patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 101 and cannot be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). I request your office to reopen prosecution before the Examiner on the Board's decision under 37 CFR § 41.77(b)(1) on new evidence that the Board and Examiner should have been aware (Appendixes A & B), and to approve my claims 1-7 as soon as possible.

I mailed my "Notice of Appeal" and "Brief of Appeal" under 37 CFR § 41.37© to your office on January 11, 2008 to appeal your office's final rejection of my claims 1-7 on November 28, 2007 by the Primary Examiner, Mr. **Baoquoc N. To**. I mailed my "Supplement to Brief of Appeal" to your office on March 1, 2008 to response to your "Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief" on February 20, 2008. I mailed my "Reply Brief" under 37 CFR § 41.41 on June 21, 2008 to respond the "Examiner's Answer" on May 28, 2008. Your office mailed the Board's decision to me on September 12, 2009. These documents will be recited in the following sections referring to claims 1 and 3.

My present invention is related to an integrated database data editing system for editing and managing the relational database data contents remotely through intranet or Internet in an efficient and easy-to-use manner. The claims 1 and 3 are cited below:

Claim 1. An integrated relational database data editing system providing a visual environment, graphic user interfaces and tools in a client computer to remotely access a server computer that contains a relational database and to manage and edit said database data contents through either intranet or Internet, and said system includes the following mechanisms and characters:

(i) said client computer retrieves the database data from the remote server computer database, modifies, updates, input, output the data and then sends the data back to the original database; and

(ii) said client computer directly edits and modifies the database data without writing detail computer language codes in an efficient and easy-to-use manner; and

(iii) said client computer directly edits and modifies the large text data type and large binary data type by using a plurality of commercial text and multimedia data editors installed on the client computer; and

(iv) said database data editing system uses TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) based connection-oriented network protocols to communicate between the client and server computers; and

(v) said database data editing system implements user authentication and access control mechanisms which assign different user groups with different privileges.

Claim 3. The database data editing system of claim 1 contains a Database Data Manager in the client computer comprising a Header Panel and a Detail Panel, which provides a user-friendly visual environment and tools to manage and edit the database data contents.

The Examiner relies upon the following as evidence in support of the rejection of claims 1 and 3:

Koppolu	US 5,801,701	September 1, 1998
Gill	US 6,005,560	December 21, 1999
Allport	US 6,104,334	August 15, 2000

(1) Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport (Ans. 4-7).

(2) Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, and Koppolu (Ans. 7-8).

ARGUMENT ON THE BOARD'S DECISION

The following arguments are corresponding to each item of the Board's decisions on September 14, 2009 and January 15, 2010 related to rejection of my claims 1 and 3. Claims 2 and 4-7 are allowed and will not be addressed.

"OBVIOUSNESS REJECTION OVER GILL, BOWMAN-AMUAH, AND ALLPORT"

Claim 1

The Board and Examiner rejected claim 1 for "obviousness rejection" under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) without any factual merit or legal basis. My claim 1 is different from any prior arts and is original, useful, very significant and patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 101 and cannot be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

My present invention is related to an integrated database data editing system for editing and managing the relational database data contents remotely through intranet or Internet in an efficient and easy-to-use manner. The editing system contains the client computer visual graphic user interfaces and tools to input, output, modify, update and manage the database data, which is extremely useful for editing the large database objects such as the large text objects and binary objects. The TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) based connection-oriented network protocols are used to communicate between the client and server computers, which guarantees the data transmission consistency and security. The client/server version of the system is implemented by using Java technologies and deployed on intranet. The web version is implemented by using web and Java technologies and deployed on Internet and also on

any other network systems. The web version has more advantage to implement the security features by using the PKI (Public Key Infrastructure), SSL (Secure Socket Layer) and firewall. The mechanisms for user authentication and access control to the database data editing system are well designed and implemented. All these functions and mechanisms are new, useful, significant and have not been disclosed in any prior arts.

The claim 1 teaches an integrated relational database data editing system providing a visual environment, graphic user interfaces and tools in a client computer to remotely access a server computer that contains a relational database and to manage and edit said database data contents through either intranet or Internet.

Gill et al. teach a multi-media presentation system for coordinating staff access to multi-media presentation data and related information, which is useful in printing and publishing industry to manage and coordinate the efforts required by the publication staff to produce the desired publishing documents as a composite page. The related information is stored in an item header file, as well as in a number of separated records. The system includes a network of computers and commercial software for text, image and layout data presentation. Gill et al. do not teach anything related to a relational database nor teach anything related to database data editors (except using commercial text, picture, movie and sound editors) as my present invention teaches.

As my new evidence on Appendixes A and B shows, Gill does not teach anything new and all Gill's functions and mechanisms can be done by using Microsoft Publisher (© and Patents 1983-1999) and Microsoft Word (© and Patents 1983-1999) on December 21, 1999 when Gill's patent was approved. The composite document page contains text file and picture file which is exactly the same as Gill's teaching. The Microsoft Windows NT (© and Patents 1993-2010) and Novell NetWare (© and Patents 1983-2010) provide the functions and mechanisms that let the networked client computer request services from server computer and then redeposit files back to the server, which provide all the same functions and mechanisms as the client/server architectures in Gill's teaching. Further more, Windows NT and NetWare provide authorization and authentication mechanisms for a user or user groups by using logon names and passwords for each networked computer and individual file or file groups in a computer. Gill's teaching was not patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 101 and 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Bowman-Amuah teaches a system, method, and article of manufacture for affording consistency in a development architecture framework as components in the framework change. The information relating to the changes may include the user, area affected, priority, cost, authorization and time. The tools may be adapted for managing the different versions of the program code for different development stages and to facilitating packaging. Bowman-Amuah does not teach anything related to a relational database nor database data editors as my present invention.

Allport teaches a remote control that uses IR (infrared) commands to control various consumer appliances made by various manufacturers. The remote control is low-cost, consumer-friendly, programmable, has its own graphical display so it does not interfere with a TV or other viewing screen, and is capable of interacting with other data source to provide a rich set of functionality. Allport does not teach if the IR controller contains a computer operation system and how the relational database runs on the controller. Allport does not teach anything related to the integrated database data editing system of my present invention.

The Board and Examiner erred and abused their discretion in finding that Gill teach all the recited elements of claim 1, except for a database data editing system that implements a “user authentication and access control mechanisms which assign different user groups with different privileges” and the editing System edits content stored in the relational database (Ans. 4-5). The Board and Examiner erred in finding that both Gill’s discussion of the project coordinator’s ability to control access privileges of staff members and Bowman-Amuah’s discussion of controlling access right by groups teaches a combined Gill/Bowman-Amuah editing system that includes the controlling access by groups in order to limit the number of people who can access to the specific data (Ans. 5-6). Gill’s teaching and Bowman-Amuah’s teaching are totally unrelated and are not able to be combined by the people with ordinary skill in the art or engineers. Further more, Gill and Bowman-Amuah do not invent the access controlling mechanism. Allport teaches that the relational database entries are used in the remote IR controller, but fails to teach if the controller contains a computer operation system and what operation system is used to run the database. Gill does not teach anything related to relational database. As I have argued many times in the previous papers, the Board and Examiner erred in

their imaginary and assumptive finding that Allport's teaching of relational database entries that has editing abilities to provide a reason to modify Gill's data objects so as to allow data to be organized in a table and edited more conveniently (Ans. 6-7). Allport's and Gill's teachings are in totally different domains and not related, and it is not able to be combined by the people with ordinary skill in the art or by the experts in the domains. The Board and the Examiner have failed to provide any evidence that the imaginary combination of Gill's, Bowman-Amuah's and Allport's teachings are possible by the ordinary artisans, engineers or experts (*Geisler*, 116 F.3d 1465, 1470 and *De Blauwe*, 736 F.2d 699, 705 do not apply).

"ISSUES"

My answers to the following three issues raised by the Board are yes. The Examiner has misapprehended and overlooked my arguments, points and grounds.

#(1) Has Appellant shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport collectively teach or suggest an integrated relational database data editing system that includes a client computer accessing, editing, and modifying database data from a remote server computer database?

My answer is yes. Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not teach or suggest individually nor collectively anything related to an integrated relational database data editing system that includes a client computer accessing, editing, and modifying database data from remote server computer database.

#(2) Has Appellant shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport collectively teach or suggest a database editing system that uses TCP/IP based connection-oriented network protocols to communicate between the client and server?

My answer is yes. Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not individually nor collectively teach or suggest a database editing system that uses TCP/IP based connection-oriented network protocols to communicate between the client and server.

#(3) Has Appellant shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport collectively teach or suggest the

database data editing system uses a user authentication and access control mechanism that assign different user group with different privileges?

My answer is yes. Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not teach relational database, and do not individually nor collectively teach or suggest the database data editing system using a user authentication and access control mechanism that assign different user group with different privileges.

“FINDING OF FACT”

The Board and the Examiner erred and misapprehended the following findings of fact (FF) by a preponderance of the evidence.

Gill

#1. Gill discloses a multi-media project management system that includes different “data bases” for storing multi-media object data and other information, such as text and graphics (Col. 1, ll. 29-42 and Col. 2, ll. 34-51).

Gill does not suggest that the “data bases” here are databases (or relational databases), and does not explicitly define what it means. The “data bases” is not a computer scientific terminology, and an ordinary skilled artisan does not know what it means. Gill only mentions these two words once in the teaching (Col. 2, l. 47, but nowhere else). Gill explicitly teaches that all the data is stored in the file systems. There are only two forms for data storage in computer systems: file system and database. All databases are relational databases, which have the hierarchical and tabular relationships (see any introductory computer sciences textbooks). The Board and Examiner erred and misapprehended in this imaginary finding that Gill’s “data bases” refers to databases.

#2. Gill discloses a client/server software architecture between a project coordinator 24 and staff members (e.g. project designer and designer/editor). Gill discloses the multi-media presentation generation (MPG) system used by the client includes a processor and display has an editing unit 52, and that data is transferred among a network of interconnected processors used by staff members (Col. 2, ll. 2-5, Col. 4, ll. 13-51, Col. 12, ll. 1-15, and Col. 15, ll. 17-48; Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5).

Gill discloses that the files are transferred from the file server, but not from relational databases. The files can be transferred between the client computer and server computer networked by using Microsoft Windows NT or Novell NetWare, which is the same as Gill's client/server software architecture. Gill does not teach anything new.

#3. Gill states the staff member gains access to the multi-media object files stored on the server through a multi-media presentation access controller 320 that includes a check-in and check-out procedure where the project coordinator 24 gives staff members access privileges to different multi-media objects by validating logon names and passwords (Col. 2, ll. 46-51, Col. 4, ll. 17-22, and Col. 8, ll. 1-3 and 46-62).

Gill explicitly states that the data is stored in a file server, but not a relational database. The access privileges by using logon names and passwords to individual computers and files can be provided by Microsoft Windows NT or Novell NetWare.

#4. Gill discloses the staff members can access, modify, and update the multi-media object files and that the updated data is sent back to the repository on the server (Col. 4, l. 43-Col. 5, l. 33, Col. 6, l. 14-Col. 7, l. 54, and Col. 9, l. 67-Col. 10, l. 27).

Gill does not teaching anything new or anything related to a relational database. All these functions can be performed by using Microsoft Publisher or Word in the client computers, and the files can be transported between the networked client and server computers by using Microsoft Windows NT or Novell NetWare.

#5. Gill discloses data communication connections S4 to broadcast media, such as the Internet (Col. 12, ll. 57-66).

Gill only states that the multi-media objects from external sources can be downloaded from the communication connections S4. Gill does not state what the S4 is and how it is connected to the networks.

Allport

#6. Allport teaches a IR remote controller to control consumer devices which may connect to Internet, and the controller includes consumer-friendly relational database entries that can be navigated and edited (Col. 7, l. 49-Col. 8, l. 29 and Col. 24, ll. 27-31).

Allport's IR remote controller is used to control the consumer devices such as TV set and CD player, and the database entries are installed in the controller but not the

consumer devices which may connect to Internet. Allport fails to teach if the controller contains a computer operation system and how the relational database runs on the controller. Allport does not teach anything related to my integrated database data editing system which uses client computer database editors to edit the database contents in the server computer linked in the network systems. The Board and Examiner erred and misapprehended this finding.

Bowman-Amuah

#7. Bowman-Amuah uses common techniques for controlling access to a repository includes grouping users and assigning different access rights to the group. The groups are also assigned specific read/write/modify authority (Col. 53, ll. 23-29).

Bowman-Amuah does not invent the access control techniques. All the commercial computer operating systems can provide such techniques to assign different access rights and read/write/modify authority to the user or user groups. Bowman-Amuah does not teach anything related to my integrated database data editing system which implements the user authentication and authorization mechanisms.

#8. Bowman-Amuah also mentions a known transport protocol including TCP (Col. 133, ll. 13-14).

Bowman-Amuah only mentions that TCP is one of the transport protocol but does not teach TCP nor implement TCP. I implement the TCP/IP based protocols for data transmission between the client and server computers in my integrated database data editing system.

Appellant's Specification

#9. The Background of the Invention section of the Specification lists Oracle and IBM DB2 as common relational databases that support text and multimedia data (Spec. 1:29?).

My integrated database data editing system is used to edit the database data contents including the major commercial Oracle and IBM DB2 databases. Once it is implemented as commercial software products, it will provide the users a very useful option and tools to edit their own database contents.

#10. The Specification states the invention is directed toward permitting editing database data in an efficient and easy-to-use manner (Spec. 2:15-17?).

My integrated database data editing system will provide the users a very user-friendly, efficient and useful software products in client computer to remotely access and edit their own database data in the server computer linked on the network system, which will greatly encourage the users to buy and to use commercial databases.

“PRINCIPLES OF LAW”

In rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103, it is incumbent upon the Examiner to establish a factual basis to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. *See In re Fine*, 837 F. 2d 1071, 1073 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In so doing, the Examiner must make the factual determinations set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17 (1966) (noting that 35 U.S.C. § 103 leads to three basic factual inquiries: (1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) the differences between the prior art and claims at issue; and (3) the level of ordinary skill in the art). The Examiner’s obviousness rejection must be based on:

“some articulated reasoning with some national underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness”....[H]owever, the analysis need not seek out precise teaching directed to the specific subject matter of the challenged claim, for a court can take account of the inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art world employ.

KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc. 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007) (quoting *In re Kahn*, 441 F. 3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006)).

“The motivation [to combine references] need not to be found in the references sought to be combined, but may be found in any number of sources, including common knowledge, the prior art as a whole, or the nature of the problem itself.” *DyStar Textilfarben GmbH & Co. Deutschland KG v. C. H. Patrick CO.*, 464 F. 3d 1356, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (citation omitted).

One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.* 800 F 2d 1091, 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

“The analogous-art test requires that the Board show that a reference is either in the field of the applicant’s endeavor or is reasonably pertinent to the problem with which the inventor was concerned in order to rely on that reference as a basis for rejection.” *In re Kahn*, 441 F. 3d 977, 986-87 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (citing *Oetiker*, 977 F. 2d at 1447).

“ANALYSIS”

The Board erred and abused their discretion in finding no error in the Examiner’s rejection of claim 1 based on Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport. Gill does not disclose, teach, or suggest a relational database, nor Bowman-Anuah, and Allport teaches a relational database data editing system. It is not possible for the ordinary people or experts skilled in the art to combine Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport together to build a functional and meaningful system or mechanism (*Merck*, 800 F. 2d at 1097 does not apply). In claim 1, “the database data” clearly refers to “relational database” data. The “database” is a computer scientific term specifically referring to relational database.

Gill does not teach a system that includes a database for storing multi-media object data and other information (FF 1). The Board acknowledge that the Examiner’s position that Gill suggests a relational database (Ans. 6 and 12) is problematic. Allport states that the relational database entries are installed in the IR remote control which can be navigated and edited (FF 6), but not in the consumer devices. The fact that the major commercial relational databases support text and multimedia data types (FF 9), however, does not show that an ordinarily skilled artisan would have recognized that multi-media objects or data can be stored within relational database because the technologies to store data in a file and in a database are totally different, and it is difficult to store multi-media data in database (*DyStar*, 464 F. 3d at 1361 does not apply). Gill’s and Allport’s teachings are not related to my integrated database data editing system. So, considering the evidence of record as a whole, and with the teachings and common knowledge, the ordinarily skilled artisans, engineers or experts in the domains are not able to combine Allport’s teaching with Gill’s teaching to yield any functional, useful or predictable result (*KSR*, 550 U.S. at 416 does not apply).

Allport does not teach nor concern anything related to my integrated database data editing system (App. Br. 5). The Board erred in their assumptive finding that Allport is reasonably pertinent to the problem with which I was concerned (*Kahn*, 441 F. 3d at 986-87 does not apply), which is that both are concerned with organizing data in a system that stores data in database in an efficient and consumer-friendly manner (*Compare* FF 6 with FF 10).

Additionally, as I asserted (App. Br. 15), Gill does not disclose a database editing system that includes a client computer that edits and modifies database data. Gill discloses a client/server relationship between a project coordinator 24 and staff members (e.g., project designer and designer/editor) (FF 2). Gill further discloses that the different staff members can communicate through a network. Thus, Gill's server processor (i.e. associated with the project coordinator) is remote from the client's processor (i.e., associated with the designer/editor). Moreover, once a staff member gains access to the multi-media object files stored on the server (FF 3), the staff member using the client computer to access, modify, and update the data on the server files (FF 4). Gill also discloses sending the updated data back to the original file server. Gill does not teach anything new or original. All these functions of Gill's teachings can be done by using Microsoft Publisher or Word in the client computer, and transferring files between the client and server computer networked by Microsoft Windows NT or Novell NetWare. The Board and the Examiner should have recognized this fact. Finally, the Board erred in finding the previous discussion of Gill and Allport for limitations calling for "the database data". Thus, Gill and Allport do not separately nor collectively teach or suggest an integrated relational database data editing system that includes a client computer accessing, editing, and modifying database data from a remote server computer database as my invention.

As I asserted, Gill does not disclose a TCP/IP protocol being used to communicate between client and server computers (App. Br. 16). Gill discloses the data communication connection S4, but failed to state what S4 is and how S4 is connected to Internet (FF 5). Additionally, TCP/IP protocol is one of the network transport protocols used by software applications to Internet (FF 8). Different applications might use different network transport protocols in different network systems. An ordinarily skilled

artisan or engineer does not know what network transport protocols are used for what applications, nor how to implement these protocols to different applications (*DyStar*, 464 F. 3d at 1361, *GPAC Inc.*, 57 F.3d 1573, 1579 and *Oelrich*, 579 F.2d 86, 91 do not apply). Gill does not disclose what network transport protocols are used in the teaching.

Gill uses an access controller that controls staff member's access to files (see also FF 2), and that Bowman-Amuah uses common techniques for controlling access to files is to group users and assign different access rights to the group (see also FF 7) (see App. Br. 8). Gill and Bowman-Amuah use the access control mechanisms to control access to different files and applications, and these access mechanisms can be achieved by using Microsoft Publisher or Word for the computers and files networked by using Windows NT or Novell NetWare. It does not yield any meaningful or predictable result to combine these two different teachings by ordinary skilled artisans. The assumptive combined Gill and Bowman-Amuah system does not teach a database editing system that includes user authentication and access control mechanisms which assign different user groups with different privilege as in my invention (App. Br. 8, 9, 16, and 17). The Board and Examiner erred and abused their discretion in rejection of my claim 1 based on the imaginary, meaningless and unpredictable combinations of references (*Merck*, 800 F. 2d at 1097 and *KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417 do not apply).

Lastly, claim 1 clearly and precisely discloses an integrated database data editing system with "a visual environment, graphic user interfaces and tools" in the client computer to remotely access and edit the server database data with detailed disclosure (claim 1, (i)-(v)).

For the above reasons, the Board erred and abused their discretion in sustaining the Examiner's rejection of claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 101 and cannot be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

*"OBVIOUSNESS REJECTION OVER GILL, BOWMAN-AMUAH,
ALLPORT, AND KOPPOLU"*

Claim 3

The Board and Examiner rejected claim 3 for “obviousness rejection” under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) without any factual merit or legal basis. Claim 3 is different from any prior arts and is original, useful, significant, and patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 101 and cannot be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claim 3 depends on claim 1 and discloses a Database Data Manager in the client computer comprising a Header Panel and a Detail Panel, which provides a user-friendly visual environment and tools to manage and edit the database data contents from the remote server computer.

Koppolu et al. teach a computer method and system for interacting with a containee object contained within a container object, more specifically, an Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) method and system in Microsoft Windows environment, such as a compound document with a Spreadsheet object embedded in a Word application. Koppolu does not teach anything related to the integrated database data editing system with a database data manager as my invention.

The Examiner erred and abused his discretion in finding that Koppolu teaches a database manager with the claim features and a rationale for combining the teaching with Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport (Ans. 7-8). I assert that: (1) Koppolu’s teaching does not relate to a database data manager having a header panel and a detail panel; (2) is different from claim 3; and (3) cannot be combined with Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport (App. Br. 10-11, 19-20; Reply Br. 8-9).

“ADDITIONAL ISSUES”

The following additional issue has been raised:

#(6) Has Appellant shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 3 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, and Koppolu collectively teach a database data manager with a header panel and detail panel?

My answer is yes. Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, and Koppolu do not separately or collective teach a database data manager with a header panel and a detail panel.

“ADDITIONAL FINDINGS OF FACT”

The following is additional findings of fact (FF).

Koppolu

#12. Koppolu discloses a main application window 3201 that includes a form object 3204 having project icon control objects 3213-3215 (i.e. VAC1-VAC3) and another form object 3205 that contains control objects including drop-down lists (e.g., 3206 and 3207) that provide data or information about the selected control object (Col. 42, l. 54-Col. 43, l. 5; Fig. 32).

Koppolu does not teach anything related to my database data manager with a header panel and a detail panel in the client computer as disclosed in claim 3 which is used to retrieve and edit the database data from the remote database server.

“ANALYSIS”

The Board has erred and abused their discretion in finding that there is no error in the Examiner's rejection of claim 3. Koppolu discloses a Windows form with a form object 3204 containing three project icons 3213, 3214, 3215 and a budget entry form object 3205 (FF 12), which are different from my database data manager with header panel and detail panel that provide user-friendly visual environment and tools to manage and edit the database data contents from the remote server computer. Microsoft Windows forms are industry standards for developing different software applications. It is meaningless and unpredictable by the ordinary skilled artisans, engineers, or experts to combine Koppolu's teaching with Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport to provide a useful layout structure that allows the user to visualize and select information for editing (App. Br. 20; Ans. 8). Thus, the Examiner has failed to provide any evidence or rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness based on assumedly combining Koppolu with Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport (*Merck*, 800 F.3d 1097 and *KSR*, 550 U.S. at 418 do not apply).

For the above reason, the Board and the Examiner have erred and abused their discretion in rejecting claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, and Koppolu. Claim 3 is patentable under U.S.C. § 101 and cannot be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

“CONCLUSIONS”

#(1) I have shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not separately or collectively teach or suggest an integrated relational database data editing system that includes a client computer accessing, editing, and modifying database data from a remote server computer database.

#(2) I have shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not separately or collectively teach or suggest a database editing system that uses TCP/IP based connection-oriented network protocols to communicate between the client and server.

#(3) I have shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not separately or collectively teach or suggest the database data editing system using a user authentication and access control mechanism that assign different user groups with different privileges.

#(6) I have shown the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 3 under § 103(a) by finding that Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, and Koppolu do not separately or collectively teach a database data manager with a header panel and detail panel.

“DECISION”

The Board have erred and abused their discretion in sustaining the Examiner’s rejection of claims 1 and 3. The Board do not sustain the Examiner’s rejection of claims 2 and 4-7. Claims 1-7 are original, useful, very significant, and patentable under U.S.C. § 101 and cannot be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

In summary of arguments, my invention of the integrated database data editing system is original, useful, significant and is totally different from the prior arts of Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport, Koppolu and any other inventors. My claims 1 and 3 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 101 and cannot be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) by the Board and the Examiner. My invention is very significant in both technology and economy aspects, and all claims 1-7 are patentable under the 35 U.S.C. § 101 and cannot be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

It has taken ten years now since I filed my patent application in your office on October 2, 2000, which has wasted half of my productive years in my life. My career and personal life have been ruined due to the delay of allowance of my patent application. I have survived by the Federal Social Security Benefit Program for disability of depression for six years now. I believe that my life is as precious as the other 6.8 billion people living in this world. As the fact shows, since I started my appeal to the Board two years ago, the whole world have been suffering the serious global economic crises, and the US has lost 8.4 million jobs and reached 9.7% unemployment rate. The US stock markets today are still kept at the level as ten years ago and the US "Hi-Tech" industry has been deterred for ten years

I request your office to allow my request for reopen prosecution before the Examiner to reverse the rejection of claims 1 and 3, and to approve all claims 1-7 as soon as possible. Once my patent application is approved by your office, I will apply the venture capital funds to implement it as commercial software products to make progress for our "Hi-Tech" industry and to prosper our economy.

CONCLUSION

The Board and the Examiner have erred and abused their discretion in rejection of claims 1 and 3. All claims 1-7 are original, useful, significant, and are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 101 and cannot be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "George G. Yang". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "G" and "Y".

George Guang Yang, Ph.D..

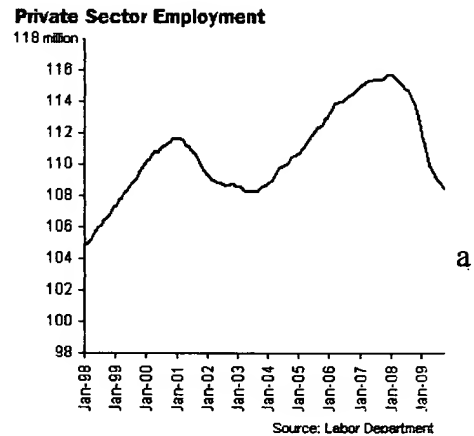
Applicant/Appellant, *Pro Se*

Appendix A: Sample Print by Microsoft Publisher (© & Patents 1983-1999)

The Wall Street Journal Blog: A Lost Decade for Private Sector Jobs

December 1, 2009, 5:00 AM ET, by Jon Hilsenrath

The U.S. now produces fewer private sector jobs than it did a decade ago. This has been the case since August, and it's getting worse. In October, private sector companies employed 108.401 million U.S. workers, a million fewer than in October 1999, when they employed 109.487 million. Not since the Labor Department began tracking payroll employment in 1939 has there been such stretch with no net job gains.



Appendix B: Sample Print by Microsoft Word (© & Patents 1983-1999)

The Wall Street Journal Blog: A Lost Decade for Private Sector Jobs

December 1, 2009, 5:00 AM ET, by Jon Hilsenrath

The U.S. now produces fewer private sector jobs than it did a decade ago. This has been the case since August, and it's getting worse. In October, private sector companies employed 108.401 million U.S. workers, a million fewer than in October 1999, when they employed 109.487 million. Not since the Labor Department began tracking payroll employment in 1939 has there been such a stretch with no net job gains.

